AN IMPORTANT TREATY MADE BY THE CONGO STATE.

White Men Admitted Into the Country the Azambe Chief Who Had Capt. Bonvalet Killed-A Cannibal Despot Home - The Blood Brotherhood

The Congo State has not yet extended is influence over the whole of its vast territory. The time has been too short, and a few native chiefs have opposed the entrance of white men into their territory. Among these districts is the country of the powerful Azambe chief, the Sultan Doruma, in the extreme northeastern part of the State. Until within the past few onths he never admitted a white man

He fought and wounded State Inspec for Chaltin when that official attempted o visit him. It was also by his order that Capt. Bonvalet and Sergeant Devos were assassinated in 1894. Doruma proved to be a difficulty that no white man cared to encounter.

into his domain.

Early this year Capt. Landeghem of the Congo State service was intrusted with a mission in the valley of Upper Welle. The most difficult and delicate part of the work assigned to him was to renew the efforts, suspended for years, to win the friendship of Doruma and bring him into relations with the Congo State.

Landeghem disappeared in February across the border of the chief's domain, and about two months ago the rumor spread down the Congo River that the Sultan had murdered him. It appeared a little later that this rumor was based wholly upon the fact that the Captain had peen gone eight days from the camp where his troops were awaiting him, and, as no news had come, it was believed he had been killed. Close upon the heels of the rumor, lowever, came word from Landeghem imself that he had emerged safely from Doruma's country and had made a treaty with him.

Landeghem's report has now been printed in Le Mourement Géographique. It is evident that he carried out his dangerous commission with great courage, tact and patience, and these qualities made him successful.

He says that to have penetrated Doruma's land at the head of his troops would have been to court destruction. He decided to take with him only four of his best men and to trust for success to gentleness and good humor.

He established a camp for his soldiers outside of the Sultan's territory and sent messenger, four days journey, to Doruma's capital with a handsome present for the Sultan and the request that a white man, the commissioner of the great King, be permitted to come to him with an escort of only four black men for the purpose of making friendship with him. Doruma after a few days sent an invitation to visit the capital.

The chiefs at Landeghem's camp told him that he could not trust Doruma and if he went forward he would certainly meet the fate of Bonvalet; but the success of his mission depended upon entering into friendly relations with the chief, and so the Captain lost no time in pushing forward; in four days he reached the town of the terrible Sultan.

He was met on the outskirts of the town by Doruma himself, who came at the head of about 1,000 soldiers armed with guns, lances and arrows, singing, dancing, and making a tremendous racket with their musical instruments. Landeghem advanced to the Sultan, shook hands with him, and marched by his side at the head of the soldiers into the town where the Sultan had built a large straw but for his guests.

Doruma then retired to his zereba, where lives with his large family of 600 wives and very numerous progeny. In the afternoon the Sultan came again to his visitor half drunk on arak, an alcoholic beverage of the Arabs. Landeghem decided that he would not allude to the real purpose of his visit until Doruma was in is right mind and showed undoubted evidence of a perfectly friendly disposition.

The next day the white man was invited to see Doruma dispense justice among his people. The Sultan, a long pipe in his mouth, was reclining upon a bed of bamboo, as motionless as a bronze statue At a considerable distance were twenty or thirty natives ready to present petitions and hear the decisions of their ruler. All were on their knees, their attitude

indicating that they held the potentate in the greatest fear; they scarcely dared to speak loud enough to be heard. When the Sultan gave his answer to each petitioner the latter rubbed the earth with his hands at the feet of Doruma and then performed the difficult feat of retiring from he Sultan's presence on his knees and backward. There was a certain dignity about the whole proceeding, though the people were savages and their ruler a cannibal despot.

That night Doruma was very drunk and the Captain was a little anxious lest under the influence of liquor the friendly sentiments which Doruma had expressed might undergo a change and the drunken fellow might order the massacre of the five men who were in his power. The night passed quietly, however, and as soon as Landeghem was convinced that everybody had gone to sleep he dismissed his fears. Early on the morning of his third day

in the town Doruma again visited the Captain. He was perfectly sober and in the best of humor.

The time seemed favorable for disclosing the purpose of the visit. The white man told the Sultan that his King wished nothing but good to the Sultan and his people and that he desired peace, friendship and confidence between the whites and natives. The whites could sell things to Doruma and his subjects, which they might like to buy, in exchange for ivory and other objects which they had to sell.

The Sultan said he must take a little time to think of the matter. At last he said that he was willing to enter into friendly intercourse with the whites provided Landeghem would make blood brotherhood with him.

Everybody who has read of tropical Africa knows what a powerful influence this ceremony has upon the natives. When a chief makes blood brotherhood with a white man they become brothers. The natives believe that neither will deceive the other, each will have the good of the other at heart and their interests are regarded as mutual. When one of the great xplorers made blood brotherhood with a hief he was certain to be well treated as long as he remained within the sphere of the chief's influence.

Naturally Landeghem was glad to acede to the proposal, and the ceremony as performed in the presence of all Doruma's warriors. It was not a very pleasant occasion, for it involved the eating by each participant of a little piece of skin removed rom their breasts. The captain kept a straight face, however, in spite of his qualms, and the ceremony was completed

with great dignity and solemnity. When they were brothers at last there most recruits.

SULTAN DORUMA WON OVER, was nothing too good for Doruma to do for his new relation, even to offering to present his new relation, even to offering to present him with a part of his imposing family. It was agreed that white men might come into the country with their trade goods, that they would be hospitably received and well treated, that they should do no harm to the natives and that each party to the contract should help to make it beneficial to all concerned.

This is the news that Capt. Landeghem has brought back from the northeastern corner of the Congo State. The probability is that the whites will have no further trouble with Sultan Doruma.

NEWS OF THE HARNESS HORSES Anaconda and Prince Alert May Race Empire Grand Circuit Meeting.

Charles B. Knox of Johnstown, N. Y., has bought the pacer Anaconda, 2:01%. The officers of the Empire City Trotting Club ilready have taken steps to secure a race between Anaconda and Prince Alert, 2:00, for the opening day of the Grand Circuit meeting,

John Dickerson has arrived at the Empire track with a stable of ten horses owned by W. B. Dickerman of Hill and Dale Farm. The trotter Massetto, 2:15%, heads the list by the records and promises to be a factor in the campaign. Last year Massetto was second to The Roman, 20015, when the latter won at Hartford. Sandolo, 2:1615, is another promis-ing trotter in the lot. Dewey, 2:1636, heads the pacing division. The others are as vet unhope some of them will prove a credit to the

hope some of them will prove a credit to the home of Bellini, 2:13½.

R. C. Davis, who wintered a large stable at Columbia. S. C., is another recent arrival at the Empire track. Chain Shot, 2:06½, and A. J. D., 2:00½, trotting, and Coney, 2:02, and Plumline, 2:10½, pacing, are among those now at the track. One division of the stable is at Newburgh and another will take part in the meeting this week at Mineola.

Tuesday was the regular working day at the track, but the surface was heavy and sticky from the heavy rains, and it was not until noon that the sun and the harrows had combined to make a roadbed fit for fast work. In the afternoon a number of owners and trainers gave their horses moderate work.

work. In the afternoon a number of owners and trainers gave their horses moderate work.

Ben Walker was the busiest man at the track. He drove the bay trotter Monroe, a mile in 2:23, with the last quarter in 0:34, and repeated him in 2:28, with the last half in 1:11. Estelle, 2:24½, the fast but erratic candidate for stake honors, trotted a mile in 2:22, and repeated in 2:24, brushing the last furiong in each mile at speed. Judge Green, the big four-year-old trotter, who is the pride both of Mr. Salisbury and the trainer, had moderate work. Diablita, the smooth-going pacer, was driven a mile in 2:17½, with the last quarter in 0:32½.

Assistant Trainer Murphy drove the handsome little trotter Nelly Gay, 2:16½, a mile in company with the trotter Olive S., 2:22½, driven by A. E. Perrin's trainer, in 2:30, and the daughter of Pamlico came away at the finish and trotted the last quarter in 0:33. The pacer Direct Fire also had some moderate work. The trotter Direct View, 2:16½, with Ben Walker up, trotteq a mile in 2:25, in company with the pacer Don Cyrene, driven by John Skelly.

The black pacer Ogden Smith, owned by John Washington Smith, was driven a mile and repeat around 2:20. The former Speedway winner moves like a piece of perfectly adjusted machinery and acts like a promising candidate for the 2:10 list.

J. E. Meyer, behind the matinee winner Americus: Clyde McBride, with Lorna Doone, 2:23¼, and J. Coons, with Olive S., 2:22¼, worked a mile in company, with the last quarter trotted in 34 seconds, and all three horses lapped, Americus in front.

Wednosday opened cold and gray, but

worked a finish in Company, with the last quarter trotted in 34 seconds, and all three horses lapped, Americus in front.

Wednesday opened cold and gray, but the harrows soon put the Empire track in fine order, and it was a busy day with the trainers. As usual, the stable of Monroe Salisbury was the most prominent, because it is the most extensive at the track. Walker drove the black pacer Trilby Direct three niles in 2:22, 2:17 and 2:17, with the last half of the last mile in 1:07. Then he drove Daniel O'Dell's big mare, M. M. D., 2:19¹4, an easy mile, with the last half in 1:10¹5.

Monte Carlo, 2:09¹4, trotted several easy miles and then trotted one in 2:15, with the last quarter in .33. The sensational pacer Mush was sent four heats, the first in 2:40¹4, the second in 2:25¹5 and the third and fourth in 2:14 and 2:13¹4, respectively. The last half of each mile was paced in 1:26¹4.

second in 2:25½ and the third and fourth in 2:14 and 2:13½, respectively. The last half of each mile was paced in 1:06½.

D. W. Maloney behind the chestnut pacer King Charles, 2:08½, set a new track record for the working season. After three easy miles a runner was brought out, and King Charles was sent a mile in 2:11½, the first that in 1:07 and the last in 1:04½. This is the fastest mile worked over the track this season. w. J. Andrews drove Fred Gerken's black

W. J. Andrews drove Fred Gerken's black trotter, Joe N., a mile in 2:23 in a big jog. The last quarter was trotted in 0:3236. Promise, 2:1236, was sent a mile not faster than 2:25, but the last quarter was covered in a hurry Clyde McBride drove the bay trotter Miss Gatewood, 2:1936, four good stiff miles, the last in 2:1735. The pacer Fred. W., 2:0836, was sent four good miles, the last in 2:1846. Both horses are entered for the Parkway races. Parkway races.

John Dickerson drove the trotter, Massetto

2.15½, and his assistant had the mount behind the pacer Dewey, 2.18½. The two worked a nice mile together, with the last quarter in 0.31½. Assistant Trainer Murphy drove Don Derby, 2.06, an easy mile in 2.21, and let him step the seventh furlong in 15 seconds Mr. Butler's crack can pace a quarter in 0.30 with case

him step the seventh furlong in 15 seconds. Mr. Butler's crack can pace a quarter in 0.30 with ease.

Nathan Straus, accompanied by David Bonner, was among the visitors in the afternoon. Mr. Straus saw his two colts. The frishman, by Chimes, and Copperas, brother to Cuprum, 2:12%, work, and expressed himself much pleased with their showing. Charles C. Lloyd drove Chain Shot, 2:06½, an easy mile, and then sent Malzour. 2:15%, a mile in 2:23, with the last half in 1:10½.

George Huber, watch in hand, saw his trainer give Moth Miller, 2:07, some sharp work and timed the last half of the last mile in 1:0½. Then he got up behind his trotter Oakland Pilot and drove him a mile, in company with Lorna Doone, 2:23½, driven by Charles Weiland, in 2:28. Lorna Doone trotted a repeat mile in 2:24.

The wonderful performances at Cleveland by the different horses in the stable of C. K. G. Billings have been the chief topic of conversation wherever horsemen congregate. The mile trotted by Lou Dillon in 2:06½ lacks but half a second of equalling the wagon record of Lord Derby and stamps her as the most promising successor to Alix, 2:03%. It also emphasizes the advantages of winter training in a climate like California for early form. Fred S. Wedgewood, 2:035½, paced a mile within one second of his record, and the Monk, 2:05½, although wintered in this city, was in form to beat 2:10.

News of the Wheelmen.

To-day the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York hold their "eye opening half century" through Westchester and The Bronx. A route of fifty miles that does not involve going twice over the same road anywhere has been mapped out by City Surveyor G. C Wheeler, who is chairman of the streets and roads committee of the Associated Clubs.

The route leads through some of the wildest and most picturesque portions of upper New York, where road improvement has been going on without ostentation. pace on the run will average only eight mile n bour and there will be frequent stops The run is not for club members only but i open to all at an entree fee of \$1, which includes dinner. Entries close with Ernest Ziegier of 303 West 113th street, at the start-ing point, 1904 Broadway, at 9 o'clock this

Carroll Webb, a bicyclist of Houston, Tex., fell at night at a bridge where the road was being repaired and where no light was left and bit a piece off his tongue. Now his ather is suing the city.

The Bay View Wheelman of Newark, a club that has more than 700 members, will invade Long Island to-day to hold a century run over one of the courses popular with New York clubs. The start and finish will be at the ferry at the foot of Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, and the course will be by way of Coney Island, Jamaica, Valley Stream, Hempstead, Freeport, Massapequa, Hicksville, Freeport, Valley Stream and back by way of Jamaica. It is expected to be one of the big runs of the season. The Bay View Wheelman of Newark,

Over the twenty-five mile triangular course famed for its use by continuous century riders and known as the Valley Stream, Freeport, Hempstend, Lynbrook triangle, the Century Road Club Association will have a fifty-mile team relay race this afternoon, starting from Valley Stream at 2 o'clock There will be eight teams of five men each and the relays will be ten miles each. The race is open to members only.

The New York Motor Cycle Club and the Alpha Motor Cycle Club have a joint run to-day to Greenwich, Conn. The Royal Areanum Club will join in the A. C. C. half-century and the Monroe, Century, Metropole and Prospect Wheelmen will do the same,

The Century Road Club Association has grown rapidly during the last year. It now has 884 members and in order that the 1,000 mark may be reached by Aug. I the board of directors have offered a handsome and valuable prize to the member bringing in the most recruits.

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K. SANO, AN ARTIST OF JAPAN.

A FOE OF THE CONVENTIONAL HERE FROM THE EAST.

He Adheres to His Native Ideas, but With American Modifications—Feeling What He Seeks. Not Technical Cleverness-Work Not Yet Exhibited in New York.

On a crosstown street which is much ravelled, but in a block of it where pedestrians are comparatively few, there is to be seen a small sign announcing that within the building a Japanese artist may be found. The pursuit of him has only begun when one enters the building, however. It is an old-fashioned building, and the

stairways as they go higher up become more crooked and narrow, and the halls grow dark until the stranger feels his way as among the bunkholes of Chinatown. A few more abrupt right and left turns, when he can go no higher, and he reache the Japanese studio and sees daylight

It is almost Japanese daylight, for athwart the shaded window stands a man with straight black hair and brilliant eyes, with an expression intent as that fixed in an ancient bronze of the island realm.

"I am Sano," he says, and remains still. For three years Sano has lived a secluded artist's life in New York. He was not always an artist. In his native land he was graduated with honors from the university, and held the dignity of a professor.

He came to America and became an editor. But in his boyhood days he had longed to paint, and he had drawn and painted in the intervals of his studies and teaching, and the tugging of the longing at his heartstrings here in the land of his pilgrimage would not let him rest until he again took to his brush.

Occasionally an artist has discovered him, and exchanged with him the teachings of American and Japanese art. Lately one of the biggest and oldest publishing houses has found him and may make him famous, but the public does not yet know him, has not had a chance to know him. He has not yet exhibited in New York, which in some astigmatic eyes would be a distinction.

"But perhaps I may, next Christmas season," he says. Sano, Keokichi Sano, according to his

brief biography, was graduated from the Imperial College at Tokio and became principal of a provincial normal school, and afterward professor of psychology and pedagogy at the Kobe Normal School. Thence he went to San Francisco and published a Japanese-American paper and came finally to New York, where he has been

nnally to New 10rk, where he has been quietly and patiently developing the art that seized upon him in boyhood.

"There are so many so-called artists here whom I do not understand," he said yesterday. "They fall such ready and willing victims to convention and a facile technique.

willing victims to convention and a rache technique.

"They say to me, 'Well, we must turn out what is wanted and we know will sell.'
But I cannot see it so.

"I do not mean only American artists.'
Go to a big store where the art of Japan is exploited, for instance, and you may see a flight of birds in familiar series and be done exactly alike, although

they may be in different positions toward "See the flowers in clever conventionality. I admire the cleverness, but I sigh for the

l actimite the lack of feeling.

"I do not mean to put myself above them with the artists of any "I do not mean to put myself above them, but my sympathy is with the artists of any country who create, not with those who measure and then use their technical skill to fill the measure. I cannot believe in Mr. Gérôme's contention that one must paint with a compass for guide, and I have met so many of his pupils here who puzzle me with their acceptance of that dictum. "If I may speak personally as you have asked me to, let me mention the cherry blossoms which are so familiar to all in the work of any Japanese artist, almost, and especially of those here. Are they not pretty conventionality? Technical eleverness?

cleverness?

"I like to see feeling in flowers and blossoms. If I wish to paint peonies I personify the peony for the time; while painting I feel that I am a flower.

"Do you laugh? You are not Japanese. I wish to paint a swallow, or two or three of them, flying in different positions; for the time I feel that I am a swallow. I wish to give the birds and the flowers and human figures expression in strong line and infigures expression in strong line and in-dividuality, not leave them empty forms

upon the paper.
"I call it psychological painting. Many times I make mistakes, but I am not going to sink my personal point of view in the conventionalism of those who trust all to technique, however slow may be my way Sano believes in a Japanese art modified by some principles of American art, and he thinks that American art may be benefited by some Japanese spirit. He has made a sketch of Riverside Park and Grant's Tomb in which there is a curious mingling of Japanese method and American features but it is not the best or the most interesting

work that he has done. Here and there in his studio are memories Here and there in his studio are memories of Owari, Osaka, the cherry blossoms and pine trees and mountains of familiar Japan, and again posters and figure illustrations in which American influences on the Japanese artist appear entertainingly.

There is an odd trait about Sano. It is not his frank admission, so familiar among the painters, even those who sometimes are in affluence, that "An artist is so often hard up." It is, that in spite of that,

hard up." It is, that in spite of that often hard up. It is, that in spite of that, and in harmony with his strivings to be, in imaginative feeling, a flower or a swallow while he in painting the one or the other, he will not fix a price for his drawings; but he will not sell them to a publisher whom he knows to have been a patron of the process artists, that are slower of the contract whom he knows to have been a patron of Japanese artists that are slaves of the conventional, unless the publisher will pay him more than he paid for the "un-feeling" work of the other fellow.

Divorce for Customs Clerk Brophy. Supreme Court Justice Amend has granted decree of divorce to William T. Brophy, a clerk in the Custom House, from his wife Bessie. The decree confirms the report of M. J. Neville as referee.

M. J. Neville as referee.

Brophy was married in 1897, and he accused his wife of misconduct with William Bond in 1893 at various places. Mrs. Brophy denied the charges and set up that she had been drugged to further a conspiracy between her husband and Bond. After hearing the testimony Referee Neville reported against her.

New Buildings for Cincinnati University. CINCINNATI, June 20 .- At the University of Cincinnati grounds to-day, in the tent put up for the occasion, there were held exercises dedicating to the University's use the Cunninghm Hall, the Van Wormer Library, the Technical and Engineering Hall and the athletic field. Among the speakers were Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Presi-dent Howard Avers of the University and Melville E. Ingalls.



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256 Broadway, opposite City Hall, 58 West 125th St., near Lenox Ave. Grand Circle, 59th st., 8th Ave. 3d Ave., 58th St. (Proctor's Theatre), 366 8th Ave., between 25th and 25th Sts. 13 Nassau St., near Beekman, 44 and '6 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.

5i Broad St. Headquarters—12th Floor, Park Row B'ld'g LONDON—40-5i Wood St. BROOKLYN STORES. 481-485 Fulton St., opp. Abraham & Straus's. 766 Broadway, Brooklyn, near Flushing Avc.

JOHN WESLEY'S LOVE AFFAIRS

HIS VACILLATION.

He Loses His First Love Through Altruism and Social Prejudice-Charles's Objection to His Marrying-Weds a Widow, Who Torments Him With Her Jealousy.

From the Northwestern Christian Advocate. Wesley's most serious love affair previous to his marriage was with Grace Murray, a young widow 32 years old, who won his heart while she tenderly nursed him through a spell of sickness at Newcastle. Mrs. Murray was born at Newcastle, but removed to London in young womanhood. There she married a sailor who was born of a Scottish family that had lost its estates during the rebellion of 1715. As a result of the death of her infant child Mrs Murray began to attend the Methodist meetings. Her husband bitterly opposed her association with doctrines, but she afterward won him over him preach, asked, "Is there any one here who desires to be saved?" "M And her answer to this question finally led to her conversion. Mr. Murray was drowned at sea in 1742, and his widow returned to Newcastle, where she became housekeeper at Mr. Wesley's orphan house. She was fore-most in all Christian work. She met a band every day of the week, visited the neighboring villages to read and pray with the people and was leader of a class of 100 members. She was also the nurse of Wesley's preachers, and one of them, John Bennet, whom she afterward married, was under her care for

Wesley, impressed with the strong char acter and fervent piety of Grace Murray, resolved to make her his wife, and in August, 1718, proposed marriage. She replied: "This is too great a blessing for me; I can't tell how to believe it. This is all I could have wished for under heaven." Mrs. Murray with him upon his journeys through Yorkshire and Derbyshire, where "she was unspeakably useful both to him and to the societies." She remained, however, at Bolton, in the circuit of which Bennet was preacher. Wesley and Bennet were rivals for the hand of Grace Murray, who seemed unable to decide which one she thought it was her duty to marry; and at one time she wrote Wesley saying that it seemed to be with Wesley for a number of months; yet, hough they were so intimately associated, she continued her correspondence with Wesley's letters.

Wesley at one time was convinced that she ought to marry Bennet, but when he wrote her to this effect she "ran to him in an agony of tears and begged him not to talk so unless he designed to kill her." She assured Wesley that "I love you a thousand times better than I ever loved John Bennet in my life, but I am afraid if I do not marry will run mad." At one time she ex pressed her determination to live and die with Wesley, and urged him to marry her im-mediately. Wesley delayed, however, wishing to satisfy Bennet, to secure his brother's approval and to inform the societies of his

The prospective marriage of Wesley and Mrs. Murray was bitterly opposed by Charles Wesley, who had married a lady of birth and position and could not bear the thought of his brother John marrying a woman who, before her marriage, had been a servant. Charles told his brother that their preachers would leave them and their societies would be scattered if he married a woman of so mean a birth. John replied that he wished to marry her not for her birth but for her character and worth. Her neatness, her carefulness, her strong sense and her sterling piety had won his high esteem. She was "indefatigably patient and inexpressibly ender; quick, cleanly and skilful; of an engaging behavior and of a mild, sprightly. cheerful and yet serious temper; while her gifts for usefulness were such as he had not yet seen equalled." Failing in his efforts with his brother, Charles visited Mrs. Murray with his brother, Charles visited Mrs. Murray, and, after kissing her, said: "Grace Murray, you have broken my heart." She rode with Charles Wesley to Newcastle, where she met Bennet, begged forgiveness for using him so badly and within a week became his wife. On invitation of Whitfield, Wesley went to Leeds, where he heard the news of Grace Murray's marriage. He there net Bennet, and, without uttering a word of upbraiding, tiesed him. The conduct of Mrs. Murray and Wesley's

disappointment in losing her were perhaps the greatest trial of his life. Referring to it. Wesley wrote as follows to Thomas Bigg

the greatest trial of his life. Referring to it. Wesley wrote as follows to Thomas Bigg of Newcastle:

LEEDS, Oct. 7, 1749.

MY DEAR BROTHER: Since I was 6 years old I never met with such a severe trial as for some days past. For ten years God has been preparing a fellow-laborer for me by a wonderful train of providences. Last year I was convinced of it; therefore I delayed not, but, as I thought, made all sure beyond a danger of disappointment. But we were soon after torn asunder by a whirlwind. In a few months the storm was over. I then used more precaution than before and fondly told myself that the day of evil would return no more. But it soon returned. The waves rose again since I came out of London. I fasted and prayed and strove all I could, but the sons of Zerulah were too hard for me. The whole world fought against me, but above all my own familiar filend. Then was the word fulfilled: "Son of man, behold, I take from thee the desire of thine eyes at a stroke; yet shalt thou not lament, neither shall thy tears run down."

The fatal, irrevocable stroke was atruck on Tuesday last. Yesterday I saw my friend (that was) and him to whom she is sacrificed. I be lieve you never saw such a scene. But "why should a living man complain—a man for the punishment of his sins." I am, yours affectionately.

His experience with Mrs. Murray, how-

A living man complain—a man for the punishment of his sins:" I am, yours affectionately.

JOHN WESLEY.

His experience with Mrs. Murray, however, did not remove from Wesley the impression that it was his duty to take unto himself a wife. On Feb. 18 or 19, 1751, he married Mrs. Vazeille, widow of Noah Vazeille, she had four children and possessed a fortune of \$50,000, which Wesley settled on herself and her children. When Wesley told his brother of his intentions to marry, Charles was greatly troubled. "I was thunderstruck," he said. "and could only answer he had given me the first blow and his marriage would come like the coup de prace. Trusty Ned Perronet followed and told me the person was Mrs. Vazeille! one of whom I had never had the least suspicion. I refused his company to the chapel and retired to mourn with my faithful Sally. I greaned all the day, and several following ones under my own and the people's burden. I could eat no pleasant food nor preach nor rest, either by night or day.

Wesley's marriage to Mrs. Vazeille was hastened by an accident which befell him on London Bridge. While going from the Foundry to Snowfields, he slipped on the fee and fell with great force, injuring the bone of his ankle. The injury obliged him to give up his journey to the north, and he took up his quarters at Mrs. Vazeille's, where he "spent the remainder of the week partly in prayer, reading and conversation, partly in writing Hebrew grauupar and Lessons for Children."

day. The Sunday previous he was unable to set his foot to the ground and preached kneeling.

Wesley seems at the time of his marriage to have had for his wife an ardent affection.
In one of his letters early after his marriage

In one of its letters early are its most of he wrote:

MY DEAR MOLLE: Oh, how can we praise God enough for making us helpmeets for each other? Let not only our lips, but our lives, show forth Els praise. Let no business of any kind hinder the hitercourse between God and your soul, neither prevent you spending one hour at least each day in private reading, prayer and meditation. Dear love, adieu. Ever yours.

Weslext.

Wesley stipulated that his marriage should not cause him to travel one less mile nor preach one less sermon. "Were I to travel thousand miles less," he said to her, "as truly as I love you. I would never see your face again." "I cannot understand," he says, "how a Methodist peacher can answer it of God to preach one sermon or travel one mile face again." "I cannot understand," he says, "how a Methodist peacher can answer it to God to preach one sermon or travel one mile less in a married than in a single state." Mrs. Wesley seems to have accepted these conditions, but shortly after their marriage her demands became exacting and she tormented Wesley with her suspicious spirit. Within four months after the wedding Charles Wesley found his sister-in-law in tears and heard from her complaints of his brother's treatment. She travelled with her husband extensively during the first four years, but was never able to appreciate his work or sympathize with it. She was nervous, acrimonious, of a sorrowful spirit and almost insanely jealous. In 1755 she came across a package of Wesley's letters to Charles Perronet. These she opened and when she found a few simple lines addressed to Mrs. Lefevre she flew into a passion. Referring to his wife's conduct, Wesley, in February, 1756, wrote to his friend Sarah Ryan: "Your last letter was seasonable indeed. I was growing faint in my mind. The being constantly watched over for evil; the having every word I spoke, every action I did. small or great, watched with no friendly eye; the hearing a thousand little tart, unkind reflections in return for the kindest words. I could devise,

Like drops of eating water in the marble. Like drops of eating water in the marble, At length have worn away my sinking spirits down

Like drops of eating water in the marble. At length have worn away my sinking spirits down. Yet I could not say: 'Take thy plague away from me,' but only, 'let me be purified, not consumed.'

In January, 1758, Mrs. Wesley left her husband, vowing she would never return. Later, she seized Wesley's papers and put them into the hands of his enemies. She interpolated words to make them bear a bad construction and published them in the papers. In her fits of jealousy Mrs. Wesley would order a chaise and drive 100 miles to see who was with her husband in his carriage when he entered a town. John Hampson, in his life of Wesley, says: "I was once on the point of committing murder. I went into a room, in the north of ireland, where I found Mrs. Wesley, toaming with fury, her husband on the floor. She had been trailing him along by the hair of his head, and was still holding in her hand venerable locks which she had plucked up by the roots. I felt as though I could have knocked the soul out of her."

Mrs. Wesley often left her husband, and then returned in answer to his entreaties. At last, in January, 171, she left, purposing never to return. Mr. Wesley wrote in his journal: "She is gone to Newcastle, I know not for what reason, saying she would never see my face again. Non eam reliqui, non dimissi, non revocabo." (I did not forsake her, I did not dismiss her, I will not recall her.) Later, she seems to have desired a reunion, and Wesley wrote her under date of Sept. 4, 1771:

My Dear: I sincerely wish a reunion, if it could

her.) Later, she seems to have desired a reunion, and Wesley wrote her under date of Sept. 4, 1771;

My Dear: I sincerely wish a reunion, if it could be on good terms. First, restore my papers, second, promise to take no more. But, upon reflection, I see I was too hasty, for you have given copies of my papers and these you cannot recall. Likewise, you have spoken all manner of evil against me, particularly to my enemies. All you can do now, if you are never so willing, is to unsay what you have said, For instance, you have said over and over that I have lived in adultery these twenty years. Do you believe this, or do you not; If you do, how can you live with such a monster! If you do not, give it me under your hand. Is not this the least that you can do?

Mrs. Wesley remained with her daughter,

this the least that you can do?

Mrs. Wesley remained with her daughter, Mrs. Smith, at Newcastle during the following year, when she returned with her husband to Bristol. She was still with him in 1774, but later they separated. Wesley records on Oct. 14, 1781; "I came to London and was informed that my wife died on Monday. That evening she was buried, though I was not informed of it until a day or two afterward." The stone erected over her grave describes her as a "woman of exemplary character, a tender parent and sincere friend."

ATHLETIC NOTES.

Arrangements Complete for International Handball-All-Round Champtonship.

Arrangements are now complete for the hill of Ireland and Egan of Jersey City: Phil the money-\$1,000 a side-is up. The match will begin at 2 o'clock sharp on Tuesday next and seven games will be played, the remaining eight to take place at Twohill's remaining eight to take place at twonlishome court. Twofall is confident of defeating Egan, and friends of his are around with wads of money ready to back the Corkonian. The all-round athletic championship of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held at Celtic Park on July 4, and besides the standard events there will be a few side attractions. ere will be an all round weight throwing itest, a two-mile run, two-mile relay race

contest, a two-mile run, two-mile relay race and four running events.

A few new wrinkles in basketball have been introduced by the National Basket ball League. Free throws on fouls have been eliminated. For two fouls committed by one team the referee shall allow one point to the opposing side. In case of a tie after the forty minutes play an additional ten minutes shall be allowed. The goal nest will in future be placed at a regulation lenght of sighteen inches. will in future be placed at a regulation length of eighteen inches.

It is practically decided that the next festival of the National Schuetzen Bund will be held at Union Hill, N. J. At present there are twenty-four targets in this place, and the number is considered to be enough for e affair.
At the West of Scotland sports recently
R. Nicolson of the Kyles A. C. made a
w Scotch record at throwing the hammer.
is throw was 149 feet 10 inches, against the
d record of 145 feet 4 inches, by T. F. Kiely
the international match of 1901.

His throw was lay leet to inches, against the old record of 145 feet, inches, by T. F. Kiely in the international match of 1901.

The Crescent A. C. is going to revive rowing as a club sport and a club regatra will be held early in July. The committee looking after the interests of this sport is composed of Howard Drakeley, Robert J. Bell, M. D., James S. Langthorn and George A. Shirreff.

The track and field championship of Ireland, under the Irish Amateur Athletic Association rules, was held on May 30, at Ballsbridge, Dublin. All of last year's champions competed and there was a goodly number of new aspirants, some of whom were successful in relegating the holders to a back seat. D. Carey of Dublin, who has been champion over high hurdles for the last five years, fell when leading over the famous Davin family of athletes. The unexpected occurred in the four miles when J. J. Daly, the champion, met defeat by Muidoon of the Haddington Harriers, Dublin. The Haddington runner won by only six inches, and the time was 21 minutes 2.2-5-seconds, which, for a grass course, was creditable. The veteran athlete, T. F. Kiely of Carrick-on-Suir, placed the hammer to his credit for the ninth time with a moderate throw of 132 feet a inches. The Leahy brothers of Charleville won both the high and long jumb with tame performances, and D. Murray won the 100-yard run easily.

Two New Public Comfort Stations.

Plans have been filed with the Building Bureau for two new public comfort stations, each to cost \$25,000, one an underground structure, to be in Greeley square, just north of the statue, and the second of orna-mental brick and granite one story high, to be on West street between Fulton and Vesey streets

LIKE ARMY POSTS AFLOAT.

ROUTINE OF LIFE ON A PHILIP-PINE TRANSPORT.

Officers Likely to Resist the Proposal to Put the Job Into the Hands of Steamship Companies-How Women Are Carried to Our Distant Colony

From the Boston Transcript. TRANSPORT SHERIDAN, April 23.—The extent of Uncle Sam's ferriage business across the Pacific is really large. In the last fiscal year the transports carried 15,853 persons from the United States to the Philippine Islands, and twice as many, or 33,089, to be exact, in the opposite direction. They do, besides, a little Honolulu business, and other incidentals bring the total number of passengers in a single year on a peace basis up to 50,000 enough to make a good-sized city. This great body of persons Uncle Sam's ferries have carried 6,500 nautical miles, or nearly a third of the distance around the globe.

In addition, the transports carry freight and miscellaneous stores, amounting to 100,000 tons, and immense stacks of mail, The constantly recurring question whether Uncle Sam should continue to do this enormous business himself, or turn it over, under contract, to commercial lines, as Secretary Root recommended, is thus one of no small proportions

Every civilian who travels on the transports indergoes some modification of opinion, to say the least, in favor of the present ser-Theoretically, it would be better to strengthen private lines, which are open to general business by this great volume of

vice. Theoretically, it would be better to strengthen private lines, which are open to general business by this great volume of traffic, as a measure of trade promotion, but practically the transport service provides exactly the accommodations which the Government needs. Each of its boats becomes an army post on the water, a sort of floating reservation.

The transport has the patriarchal character of the army post; its saloon is made an officers' mess; the enlisted men travel below, while the few wives and children of enlisted men are carried as second-class passengers, occupying a part of the hospital reservation.

This is the first transport which has carried the families of enlisted men, few of whom are married, for it is only by special permission that a married man will be reenlisted. But just as their families in such cases live near the reservation, and by some stretch of the law get certain articles of fuel and supply of which the post has an abundance, so here they substantially live with the post. Wives of enlisted men help to take care of the babies in the officers' staterooms just as at the posts they go into domestic service in the same families, thus filling a greatly felt want. This fact has made many officers exceedingly ready to grant the necessary dispensation in favor of marriage.

One of the infantry companies here has

it for Uncle Sam's needs.

No matter how large the officer's family, he can carry them to the Philippines, if he desires, and Uncle Sam averages up the cost. Were the troops to be transported by private lines it is assured that officers would have to pay for the transportation of their families

desires, and Uncle Sam averages up the cost. Were the troops to be transported by private lines it is assured that officers would have to pay for the transportation of their families at reduced rates, as on American railroads. That would interfere with the spirit of equality which the army post presents and which the transport sustains. The hospital accommodations on the transports are, besides, exceptionally large, and peculiarly adapted to the needs of the return trip.

Dogs, and pets of all kinds, are "against the rules" of the transport service, like Mary's little lamb at school, but they are always present. The energy which the men display in evading this rule in behalf of a pet dog entitles them to the greatest sympathy. In one case, a dog had for a month been trained to keep absolutely quiet when rounded up in a ball and put into a water bucket, hung high on the wall. By constant practice on land it came to pass that the dog, when smuggled on shipboard in defance of the regulations, could be sequestered in this way whenever inspecting officers appeared. There is one pathetis thing about the dog's journey; he can never come back to the States. He must live and die in the Philippines. The rules against bringing dogs into the United States from the tropies are extremely strict and were the ship's officers to wink at an infraction of the transport regulations, they could not stand against the United States inspectors, who come on at San Francisco. The dog must stay in the Philippines. When the regiment which loves him so much comes home, he will be passed over to newer masters.

The transport is an army boat, and in a hundred ways it contributes to army interests as a liner could not. Any officer who wants a son to earn his passage over can have him employed in one of the ship's departments. Old solders desiring to get back or forth are often furnished with the opportunity. Still, no other country runs a transport service in time of peace, and there are some good reasons why we should not do so. The question

rences the service has been free from fatalities. It has had, however, some narrow escapes.

The Sherman, a sister ship to the Sheridan, would probably have carried everybody on board to the bottom but for her double hull

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injury to its three hundred passengers. This occurred in the inland sea of Japan. The most dangerous part of the transport's journey comes in the eastern trip, from Manila to Nagasaki, and until Van Dieman's Straits' are cleared. The weather is usually heavy and the currents uncertain. To make the bite at Nagasaki, with its two prongs, across the points of which a strong but frregular current usually runs, is no small task in seamanship.

missary store, where the enlisted men trade in the forenoon and the officers in the afternoon. It sells everything from peppermints to shoe blacking, at cost price, duty free but no longer sells beer, much to the regret of the service, whose officers feel that their control of the business on land accomplishes much more for real temperance than its abolition altogether. On the sea, of course, prohibition prohibits, but about the Presidic twenty-three saloons, licensed by the city of San Francisco, rear their heads as a substitute for the departed canteen.

New Grace Church Vicarage.

A new four-story vicarage, 25 feet front and 66 feet deep, with an extension and a façade of ornamental brick and terra cotta, is to be built for Grace Church Corporation on Thirteenth street, east of First avenue. It is to cost \$25,000.

Children's Hospital on Randall's Island. Plans have been filed with the Building Bureau by architects for the city for a new Children's Hospital to be built on Randall's Island. It is to be a two-story building of brick and marble, 112 feet front and 44 eet deep and will cost \$30,000.

"The Chair Comfortable"

is shown here in a variety of conceptions, wherein comfort is the dominant feeling. The high back Whispering Chair with its soit loose cushion, the roomy Davenport Chair for the reading hour. and the quaint Queen Anne Rocker. are a few of the pieces where individ-

uality is strongly expressed. Grand Rapids
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on board to the bottom but for her double hull.

By constant use of the pumps she was able to keep on into Manila, landing safely every one on board. But the rocks had made a very ugly wound. The Morgan City, a single serew propeller, belonging to the Morgan Line, and chartered by the Government in the early days of the transport experiments, also went ashore a total look but without

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